

MRS. BURDICK FORCED TO LIVE IN PARTRIQUE

With Ashen Lips the Unhappy Widow of Murdered Man Confessed Unfaithfulness.

Damaging Letters Placed in Evidence and Reluctantly Admitted as Authentic.

BUFFALO, March 23.—Mrs. Alice Burdick, widow of Edwin L. Burdick, underwent a merciless examination by District Attorney Coatsworth this afternoon at the resumption of the inquest into the death of her husband, who was murdered on Feb. 26. Mrs. Burdick was on the stand when court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. She then will be recalled to complete her testimony. With a package of letters in her hands, some of which were written to Mrs. Burdick by Arthur R. Pennell, co-respondent in the divorce proceedings instituted by Mrs. Burdick, and other communications between Mrs. Burdick and her husband, Mr. Coatsworth forced Mrs. Burdick to tell the story of her relationship with Pennell from the time he first made love to her in New Haven in 1898 until 1901, when those relations were renewed after Burdick's divorce from Pennell and had taken her back to his home for the sake of their children.

Witness Was Deathly Pale.
Mrs. Burdick was deathly pale while on the witness stand. She answered questions in a low, faltering tone, evading a direct answer whenever possible and reluctantly admitting facts when the district attorney persistently read extracts of the love letters written to her by Arthur R. Pennell.

Not since the inquest into the murder began has there been such intense interest in the proceedings. As early as 11 o'clock in the morning men and women, mostly women, applied at the police court for seats. Judge Murphy ordered the room cleared and no one was admitted until 1 o'clock. When the inquest was resumed at 2 o'clock, most of the spectators in the crowded court room were women.

First Meeting With Pennell.
There was a hum of excitement when Mrs. Burdick took the witness stand. She was 42 years of age on April 30. She was married to Burdick in 1886. They had three children. She met Pennell at a card party given at the home of a friend in New Haven in 1898. Mr. Burdick did not go, being engaged by business. No unusual friendship sprang up between her and Pennell. Witness did not recall a letter from Pennell written in New Haven in 1898 in which he said that he was coming to Salt Lake City. She did not recall a letter from Pennell written in New Haven in 1898 in which he said that he was coming to Salt Lake City. She did not recall a letter from Pennell written in New Haven in 1898 in which he said that he was coming to Salt Lake City.

Tell Tale Letter.
The district attorney produced the letter and handed it to the witness, who trembled violently.

"Do you recognize it as Pennell's handwriting?"

"Yes," whispered Mrs. Burdick.

"And you recall the incident now?"

"Yes, sir."

Mrs. Burdick, in recalling the incident, confessed that Pennell went into a doorway, drew her in, took her in his arms and kissed her. She thought she remembered. She did not remember that Pennell said that he was coming to Salt Lake City. She did not remember that Pennell said that he was coming to Salt Lake City. She did not remember that Pennell said that he was coming to Salt Lake City.

An Appointment Made.
Mrs. Burdick was then questioned as to length relative to the meaning of "I, I, I," referred to in a letter from Pennell in which he said:

"I will meet you at 2, 2, 3 Wednesday morning," but Mrs. Burdick answered that she did not know. There were two or three houses, she said, at which she used to meet him.

Mrs. Coatsworth produced another letter, postmarked New Haven, Sept. 19, 1900. Mrs. Burdick said she recalled receiving it. Pennell wrote: "I shall meet you at 2, 2, 3 Wednesday morning." She did not recall a letter from Pennell written in New Haven in 1898 in which he said that he was coming to Salt Lake City.

Her Memory Failed.
"Do you remember getting this letter?" asked the district attorney.

"No, sir."

THE CHARGES WITHOUT FOUNDATION

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Root today took official action on the charges made by Estes G. Rathbone against Brigadier General Leonard Wood. He made an endorsement on the papers saying that no action will be taken thereon; that it was known to the secretary of war that the charges in every respect were without foundation.

The secretary refers to the part taken by the military governor in the postoffice cases in which Rathbone was a defendant, saying that General Wood at every step had the approval of the secretary of war, and exercised only such control as was necessary as military governor. He refers to the name of Lalala and declares that the gift accepted by General Wood had been discredited and that the action of the customs officials in reference to the gift, the secretary says, was strictly in accordance with the law and official property. The endorsement closes as follows:

"There is no foundation for the charges."

REBELS READY TO MAKE PEACE

They Ask That Castro's Resignation Be Accepted.

MATOS SENDS A TELEGRAM BODIES SATURATED WITH OIL

CHANGE NECESSARY FOR WELL BEING OF VENEZUELA.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, March 23.—General Matos, the leader of the Venezuelan revolutionary movement, who is here, sent today the following telegram to General Ramon Ayich, vice president of Venezuela and president of the congress:

"General Castro has resigned the presidency. Considering that his resignation is in power renders impossible all peace and prosperity in Venezuela. I will promise you to use all my influence with the command-in-chiefs of the revolutionary army to put an immediate end to the war."

Forced to Resign.
Paris, March 23.—An official dispatch has been received here giving the causes which led up to President Castro's resignation. It shows that this action was not an endorsement of his policy in the conditions caused by the recent international entanglements. The dispatch says the main cause of the president's resignation was that he was troubled with a severe headache, which he was unable to get rid of, and he was unable to get rid of it.

As Viewed in Berlin.
Berlin, March 23.—It is believed here that the resignation of President Castro Saturday was designed to secure the endorsement of his policy in the conditions caused by the recent international entanglements. The dispatch says the main cause of the president's resignation was that he was troubled with a severe headache, which he was unable to get rid of, and he was unable to get rid of it.

Not Accepted.
Washington, March 23.—United States Congress today has refused to accept the resignation of President Castro. The senate has refused to accept the resignation of President Castro. The senate has refused to accept the resignation of President Castro.

MRS. MAYBRICK SOON TO BE FREE

American Woman Convicted of Poisoning Her Husband in Liverpool Fifteen Years Ago Will Be Released From Prison Next Year.

LONDON, March 23.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman who was convicted at Liverpool in 1889 on the charge of poisoning her husband, James Maybrick, by arsenic, and whose sentence of death was commuted to penal servitude for life, will be released in 1904. The announcement comes from the home office, which authorizes her Washington lawyers to use the fact of her release next year as a reason for securing the postponement of the trial of the lawsuits bearing on the prisoner's interest in land in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia.

Believed Her Innocent.
From the time of Mrs. Maybrick's conviction, her mother, the Baroness von Roques, has been unremitting in her attempts to obtain the prisoner's release, in which she has been aided by the London and Liverpool press. In 1900, after the death of Lord Russell of Killowen, chief justice of England, a letter was received written to Mrs. Maybrick by the London and Liverpool press. In 1900, after the death of Lord Russell of Killowen, chief justice of England, a letter was received written to Mrs. Maybrick by the London and Liverpool press.

Convicted of Murder.
Mrs. Maybrick, who was Miss Florence Elizabeth Chandler and a member of a prominent family, was married July 27, 1881, to St. James, Kentucky. She was then 18 years old, vivacious and beautiful, and a social favorite. Her husband was 34 years old. In the spring of 1889 Mrs. Maybrick became ill and in a few days she died. His brothers investigated his death and charged Mrs. Maybrick with the murder of her husband. A long trial followed and a number of doctors swore Mr. Maybrick died of arsenical poisoning. The death sentence was pronounced on July 1, 1890.

WRECKON NORTHERN PACIFIC
One Man Injured and Several Coaches Smashed.

Butte, Mont., March 23.—A special to the InterMountain from Platts, Mont., says today that a passenger train of the Northern Pacific, wrecked near Weeksville, eight miles west of here, about 7:30 o'clock this morning by a broken rail. Two cars left the track and others were partially derailed. So far as can be learned no one was injured.

A special train bearing the company's physician and hospital staff left Miss. Sunday, March 22.—Sudden darkness spread over this island today from 9:11 to 11:15 a. m. Dust fell and the lamps were lighted in the churches and other buildings.

MORE BRIBERY INVESTIGATION

Grand Jury Summoned to Look After Missouri Legislature.

PLAIN TALK BY THE JUDGE

GUILTY SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO PUNISHMENT.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 23.—I. L. Page, newspaper correspondent, and Cole Hickok, senate clerk, who were committed to jail last week for contempt of the house of representatives in refusing to answer questions as to where and for what purpose they came into possession of the grand jury's records, were today brought before the grand jury.

Grand Jury in Session.
Before the legislature adjourned sine die at noon today, Judge Hazell of the Cole county circuit court convened the grand jury in special session to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the enactment of certain legislation. Page and Hickok, who refused to answer questions put by the investigating committee, were sent to jail. A writ of habeas corpus was applied for last week, and today, after brief arguments, Chief Justice Robinson and Justice Gantt ordered the release of the prisoners without retiring for consultation.

Judge Robinson stated that there was some contention in authority regarding the grand jury in this case, but the great weight of authority appeared to be in favor of the grand jury, and he, therefore, to the witness to judge for himself as to what questions he should or should not answer. In discharging the prisoners the court held that they could stand on their constitutional rights and protect themselves.

Bodies Discovered.
But for the accidental discovery of the bodies of the mother and her children, the wife of a machinist in an auger factory, who committed the fearful deed, and her victims were Lilla, 6 years old; William, 5 years old; Louise, 1 1/2 years old; and May Rose, 5 months old, respectively.

That the woman had previously shown signs of mental derangement seems to be admitted, but that it should have taken such a violent form was not even thought of by her husband or her relatives.

Escapes Electric Chair.
Indictment Against Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy Dismissed.

New York, March 23.—The indictment against Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, charged with the murder of Dolie Reynolds in the Grand Hotel on Aug. 15, 1898, Kennedy was convicted and was in the death house at Sing Sing for twenty-one months, until a new trial was ordered. On the new trial, Kennedy was acquitted and he was released on bail.

Revolution in San Domingo.
Capital City in the Hands of the Insurgents—Government Troops Desert to the Enemy—Many People Killed in the Streets.

SAN DOMINGO, March 23.—The revolutionists have attacked and captured one of the forts defending this city. Many men were killed on both sides. The fighting continues. The garrison of Fort San Carlos, about two miles from this city, has declared itself in favor of the revolutionists.

President Vasquez is absent in the interior of the republic.

General Peppin, at the head of a force of revolutionists, attacked the fort at 1 o'clock this afternoon and released the political prisoners. Many persons have been killed or wounded in the city. The stores are all closed and the business is at a standstill.

Police Fired on Mob.
Serious Riot in Progress in Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad.

Kingston, St. Vincent, March 23.—A serious riot was in progress at 2:30 this afternoon in Port of Spain, Trinidad, according to a dispatch received from that city. The mob attempted to burn the government buildings, and the police had to fire on the rioters, killing or wounding several of them. The British cruiser Pallas, at the time the dispatch left, was landing blue jackets. The rioting was due to the refusal of the government to withdraw an ordinance concerning the new waterworks, to protest against which several public meetings had been held.

Japanese Laborers Fight With Mexicans.
Oxnard, Cal., March 23.—Two hundred Japanese and Mexican laborers were engaged today in a labor fight at Oxnard, Cal. The trouble arose over a union sign on the laborers' strike. The Japanese laborers were fighting with the Mexicans. The Japanese laborers were fighting with the Mexicans.

Mayor Low Makes Some Insinuations.
NEW YORK, March 23.—Mayor Low today sent a letter to George P. Gunder, chairman of a committee from the Liquor Dealers' association, proposing changes in the state excise law. The letter closes as follows:

"If, as citizens who are engaged in a lawful occupation, you wish to call upon me, I shall be glad to see you at any time that may be mutually convenient, but I cannot see you as representatives of the Liquor Dealers' association."

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GEO. A. SHEETS' ELECTION IS CLAIMED BY FRIENDS

Through Clever Maneuvering Seven of Thirteen Councilmen Present Voted For Him.

Attorneys Assert Rule of That Body Requiring Eight Votes Is Invalid as It Conflicts With Statutes.

GEORGE A. SHEETS was last evening elected chief of police by the council by a vote of 6 to 7, according to the contention of prominent attorneys and his many friends. His name was submitted by Mayor Thompson, and was confirmed, as they assert, through one of the most clever maneuvers that has ever been perpetrated on a municipal body in the history of Salt Lake City or the state of Utah.

Under the supposition that it required a majority vote of the council to confirm, two of the councilmen were induced to support Mr. Sheets. They did not know, as the friends of Mr. Sheets state, that the council's action was invalid, as it conflicts with the statutes. The statutes provide that a majority vote of those present is sufficient to confirm an appointment; that rule No. 17 of the council, specifying that a majority vote of the whole council is invalid, is in conflict with the statutes.

Will Take Office This Morning.
At 9 o'clock this morning he will assume his duties. Knowing that the scheme would work, the friends of Mr. Sheets have prepared his bond as required by the statutes, and it will be filed today. So there will be no delay in his filling the position this morning.

Left vacant some weeks ago through the resignation of Samuel Paul, the position of chief of police of Salt Lake City was filled through the adoption of the following communication from Mayor Thompson:

March 23, 1903.—To the Honorable President and Members of the City Council, Salt Lake City.—Gentlemen: I hereby, with your consent, appoint George A. Sheets to the position of chief of police of Salt Lake City, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel Paul as chief of police. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Mayor Thompson.

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